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Letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Doha Declaration and Doha Plan of Action adopted by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77, held in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 16 June 2005 (see annexes I and II).

On behalf of the Group of 77 and China, I would appreciate if the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 14, 15, 20, 23, 29, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 72 and 74 of the preliminary list.

(*Signed*) Stafford **Neil**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77

Annex I to the letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Doha Declaration

Adopted at the Second South Summit

Doha, 12-16 June 2005

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member Countries of the Group of 77 and China, gathered in Doha, Qatar for the Second South Summit, from 14 to 16 June 2005, fully convinced of the imperative to continue to act in solidarity and unity for a peaceful and prosperous world that responds to our aspirations, reaffirm our full commitment to the spirit and principles of the Group of 77 and China, and to the protection and promotion of our collective interests in genuine international cooperation for development.

2. We reaffirm the Havana Declaration and the Programme of Action of the First South Summit, held in Havana, Cuba from 12 to 14 April 2000 and call for its full implementation.

3. We reaffirm that in our endeavours we are guided by all the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and by full respect for the principles of international law. To this end we uphold the principles of sovereignty and sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity and non intervention in the internal affairs of any State; take effective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered; refrain in international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other means inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; develop friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples; achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

4. We emphasize that, while developing countries are committed to undertaking their international obligations, these undertakings may impose high costs, and that given the differences in the levels of development and the ability of countries to assume obligations, it is imperative that identical obligations are not forced on unequal participants. We further emphasize the need to integrate the development dimensions into international rule making and that the international community must remain sensitive to this and take into account the need for flexibility and national policy space for countries while assuming international commitments.

5. We firmly reject the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions against developing countries and reiterate the urgent need to eliminate them immediately. We emphasize that such actions not only undermine the principles enshrined in the charter of the United Nations and international law, but also severely threaten the freedom of trade and investment. We, therefore,

call on the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries.

6. We reaffirm the role of South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism, as a continuing process vital to confront the challenges faced by the South, and as a valuable contribution to development, and the need to further strengthen it, including through enhancing the capacities of the institutions and the mechanisms that promote such cooperation.

7. We welcome the Marrakech Declaration and the Marrakech Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation, which reaffirmed the commitment of the members to South-South cooperation and identified specific measures and initiatives to achieve this goal.

8. We are convinced that dialogue among civilizations should be a continuous process and that, in the current international environment, it is not an option but an imperative as a sound and productive tool to promote development to create a better life for all.

9. We recognize that the respect for religious and cultural diversity in an increasingly globalizing world contributes to international cooperation, promotes enhanced dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations, and helps to create an environment conducive to exchange of human experience.

10. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and eradication of poverty and hunger and that, inter alia, sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, equity and transparency in the international financial, monetary and trading systems and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision making and norm setting should also be pursued.

11. We recognize that the attainment of development is an objective of all stakeholders, including civil society, NGOs and private sectors. While recognizing the primary responsibility of governments in the formulation and implementation of national strategy and policies for sustainable development, we emphasize the need to make efforts towards coordination and participation of all sectors of the society, according to domestic law, national priorities and national sovereignty, to enhance their contribution to sustained economic growth and sustainable development of our countries.

12. We recognize the increasing importance of South-South trade and economic cooperation; and the changing context of North-South interdependence and terms of engagement. In this context, we call for a more energetic effort to deepen and revitalize South-South cooperation to take advantage of the new geography of international economic relations while recognizing this cooperation as complementary to and not substitute for North- South cooperation.

13. We emphasize that it is essential to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the technological gap between the developing and developed countries and to work towards arrangements that facilitate the processes of technology transfer.

14. We underscore the continuing relevance of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits and the commitments towards their implementation as constituting a

coherent development agenda, and in this regard call on all countries to fulfill and implement all the commitments made at these conferences and summits.

15. We welcome the convening of the high level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be held in New York in September 2005, and urge the High Level Event to give high priority to development with a view to bring about a more equitable international economic system, and to enable developing countries to achieve their development objectives, and in this regard, further urge the high level plenary to undertake to:

i. Stress that each country has the sovereign right to determine its own development priorities and strategies and we call upon the international community to categorically reject any conditionality in the provision of development assistance.

ii. Substantially increase resource flows to improve and promote domestic productive capacity of developing countries toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international development goals, and in this regard emphasize the need to urgently meet the internationally agreed ODA target of 0.7% of donor countries' GNI, and within that target, to earmark 0.15 % to 0.20% for the LDCs, and, in order to ensure the efficacy of these efforts, the implementation of ODA commitments should be undertaken in a consistent, expeditious and transparent manner and also urge that the provision of official aid should respect the national development priorities of developing countries, and that it should be provided without conditionalities.

iii. Target, in the context of development assistance, the improvement of the institutional and physical infrastructure facilities of developing countries to improve their environment for both domestic and foreign investment, thereby supporting their beneficial integration in the global economy.

iv. Pursue the efforts to identify innovative sources of financing for development, capable of providing funding in a stable, predictable and on an additional basis to assist developing countries in the promotion of economic development and hunger and poverty eradication. In this regard, due consideration should be given to all work being undertaken on this issue, particularly by the Technical Group on Innovative Financing Mechanisms established in the framework of the world leaders meeting on "Action on Hunger and Poverty", convened by the President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, which was held in New York in September 2004.

v. Operationalize the World Solidarity Fund and call upon donor countries, countries in a position to do so, international organizations, the private sector and individuals to contribute to the Fund in order to allow it to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs, particularly poverty eradication.

vi. Emphasize the urgent need for the international community to adopt an effective, comprehensive, equitable, durable, and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries, particularly through total debt cancellation and increased concessional financial flows, as well as through debt swaps for sustainable development.

vii. Provide debt relief to all developing countries, including debt cancellation to HIPC, as well as extending the HIPC initiative, and resolving the debt problems of LDCs, low- and middle-income developing countries that are not eligible to debt relief under the HIPC; and to explicitly link debt relief to the national development plans and efforts aimed at achieving the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs, as well as other development goals. There should also be an undertaking to review the debt sustainability criteria.

viii. Promote an open, universal, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system that gives priority to the development dimension.

ix. Ensure that the comparative advantage of developing countries is not undermined by any form of protectionism including the arbitrary and abusive use of non-tariff measures, non-trade barriers and other standards to unfairly restrict access of developing countries products into developed countries markets and reaffirm that developing countries should play an increasing role in the formulation of, inter alia, safety, environmental and health standards.

x. Emphasize the importance of the strengthening and attainment of the universality of the WTO membership and, in this context, call for accelerating the accession process without political impediments, in an expeditious and transparent manner and with full observance of the principles of special and differential treatment for developing countries in particular LDCs applying to the WTO.

xi. Emphasize that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries to the markets of developed countries, as well as special and differential treatment for the developing countries, balanced rules and well-targeted sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for developing countries are needed for the realization of the development dimension highlighted in the Doha work Programme, and commit to its successful conclusion consistent with the development needs and priorities of developing countries. In this regard we further emphasize that the High Level plenary meeting of the General Assembly should give a strong message and provide clear direction for an expeditious conclusion of the Doha Round, which should ensure that the development dimension is kept in focus and should bring much needed benefits to developing countries in the area of trade.

xii. Emphasize the need to provide an immediate solution to the question of commodities, and in this context, stress the need for a more effective international arrangement to address the problems of weak and volatile commodity prices, which pose a serious constraint on sustained development in a majority of developing countries.

xiii. Work expeditiously towards integrating the development dimensions in the rule making in the intellectual property regime that is development oriented and that facilitates the transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, and, in this context, to undertake to also work towards a legally binding international instrument on the preservation, protection and promotion of traditional knowledge and genetic resources.

xiv. Call for accelerating the negotiations on the development-related mandate concerning the TRIPS agreement in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially the amendments of TRIPS Agreement in order for intellectual property rules to fully support the objectives of the convention on Biological Diversity as well as trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health to address the problems afflicting many developing including least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics.

xv. Reform global economic and financial governance by ensuring effective participation of developing countries in international decision making and norm setting processes as well as by ensuring that global policies and processes in finance, trade, investment and technology are development oriented.

xvi. Enhance the capacity of the U.N. funds, programmes and agencies through increased, untied, unconditional and predictable contributions to their core resources to enable them to contribute more substantially to development-related activities, while simultaneously strengthen the intergovernmental oversight, particularly, with the involvement of developing countries, to ensure their responsiveness to development priorities and needs of developing countries.

16. We welcome the designation of the year 2006 as the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, and emphasize that the UNCCD constitutes an important tool for hunger and poverty eradication and a means to contribute to attaining the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs.

17. We emphasize the need for ECOSOC to give due consideration to the needs and interests of developing countries in its consideration of the outcomes of its functional commissions and subsidiary bodies, particularly those related to the achievement of the MDGs, in the context of the preparation of inputs to their preparatory process of the High Level Plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

18. We stress the need for the Second High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, which is scheduled to be convened at the U.N. Headquarters on 27-28 June 2005, to also analyze the impact of structural conditionalities in our countries.

19. We stress the need to strengthen UNCTAD, the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development issues, as a vital component of the international economic system, to fully implement its mandate for policy analysis and policy advice, its indispensable role for forging consensus building on development matters, and its activities in technical assistance and capacity building. In this regard, there is a need to ensure the full implementation of the Sao Paulo Consensus, and to build on it for an even stronger development focused mandate in UNCTAD XII.

20. We stress the need for international rules to allow policy space and policy flexibility for developing countries, as they are directly related to the development strategies of national governments. We further emphasize the need for policy space to formulate development strategies that take into account national interests and differing needs of countries which are not

always taken into account by international economic policy making in the process of integration with the global economy.

21. We recognize the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations and the universal, representative and democratic character of the General Assembly. We also reaffirm the pertinent provisions of the Charter relating to the General Assembly and the necessity to ensure full respect for the role and responsibility of the General Assembly as enshrined in the Charter. In this regard, we strongly support the reaffirmation in the Millennium Declaration of the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations as reiterated in UNGA resolution 58/317.

22. We attach high priority to the reform of the United Nations with the objective to strengthen the Organization, so that it can efficiently respond to the current and future challenges affecting the international community, in particular those concerns and interests of developing countries which constitute the vast majority of its membership. We reaffirm that this process should be aimed at strengthening multilateralism, providing the Organization with a substantive capacity to fully and effectively meet the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter, and at consolidating its democratic character and its transparency in the discussion and implementation of decisions of Member States. We stress the importance of mainstreaming development dimension in the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations, bearing in mind the aim of enabling the full participation of peoples from the South in the international decision and rule-making economic processes and ensuring their access to and enjoyment of the benefits of international economy. These objectives can only be achieved with a real political will.

23. Globalization presents opportunities, challenges and risks for developing countries. We note with deep concern that the processes of globalization and liberalization have produced uneven benefits among and within countries and that the world economy has been characterized by slow and lopsided growth and instability. The income gap between developed and developing countries has widened, and poverty has increased in many developing countries. We therefore believe that there is a need for global strategy to prioritize the development dimension into global processes in order for developing countries to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalization. An enabling external economic environment for development requires greater coherence between the international trading, monetary and financial systems.

24. We welcome the report of the World Commission on Social Dimension of Globalization and urge the General Assembly and other organs and bodies of the UN system to give full consideration to the proposals and recommendations contained therein with a view to contributing to make globalization inclusive and equitable for all world's people bearing in mind the conditions of developing countries, national development needs, priorities and policies.

25. We believe that restrictive business practices and monopoly rights exercised by global corporations and other entities often impede innovation, flow of information and technology, and that a major component of good governance at the international level should be good corporate governance and corporate social responsibility, which should address issues such as anti-competitive practices of larger market players including trans-national corporations; a fair balance between holders of intellectual property rights and public policy and societal goals; the need for access to knowledge, transfer of technology and FDI.

26. We reaffirm also the urgency, subject to national legislation, of recognizing the rights of local and indigenous communities that are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, of developing and implementing benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices.

27. We reaffirm that South-South trade should be enhanced and further market access from developing countries must continue to stimulate South-South trade.

28. We welcome the launch of the Third Round of the GSTP as an important instrument to stimulate South-South trade. In this regard, we invite all member countries of the GSTP to conclude the Third Round of GSTP by 2006 and encourage other members of the Group of 77 and China to consider participating in the GSTP.

29. We reiterate the decision of the First South Summit to strengthen cooperation in the monetary and financial fields and in this regard resolve to support South-South initiatives in this area.

30. We stress the need to strengthen the activities covered by the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities to support capacity building activities of commodity-dependent countries to diversify exports and enhance South-South trade through, financial and technical assistance, international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management, and address the availability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade.

31. We recognize the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with this issue in a coordinated and coherent manner with a view to addressing the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, destination and transit, thus deserving effective international cooperation in order to harness its positive effects.

32. We stress the importance of strengthening the knowledge and, scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, including the requisite upgrading of their human resources as a vital condition for attaining sustainable development and commit to promote and strengthen our cooperation in this regard. We stress in particular the need to increase the capacity of developing countries in science and technology, including in information and communications technology and new and emerging technologies and, in this context, will work towards the effective participation of developing countries in all related fora, including the World Summit for Information Society to be held in Tunisia in November 2005.

33. We welcome the creation of the Digital Solidarity Fund within the framework of the World Summit on Information Society and note with satisfaction the public and private contributions made for its financing.

34. We resolve to take the necessary measures to combat corruption at both national and international levels and to ensure that illegally acquired and transferred funds and assets and their proceeds deposited in foreign banks are returned to the countries of origin.

35. We welcome the progress made by Venezuela to establish the International Humanitarian Trust Fund with the first deposit of US$30 million and call for support to this initiative to assist developing countries in their efforts to improve the welfare and standard of living of their people.

36. We welcome and applaud the initiative of the State of Qatar to establish and host "The South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance" and the donation of US$20 million to assist the countries of the South in their developmental efforts in economic, social, health and educational development, and to address the problems of hunger, poverty and human catastrophes. We also express appreciation to the Governments of China and India for their contribution of US$2 million each to the Fund. In this context, we invite other countries in a position to do so to contribute to the Fund.

37. We note with concern the increased incidence of natural disasters and their destructive effects on the development of developing countries, in particular small and vulnerable economies, and we call for an increased international assistance in the creation and strengthening of national, subregional, regional and international mechanisms for prevention, preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters and their effects, including through early warning systems as well as long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction. In this regard, we call on the UN system and the international community to work in close coordination to fulfill the commitments established to assist affected and disaster-prone countries, for their Governments and relevant authorities to receive the early-warning information in an unrestrictive and timely manner for their immediate and effective utilization and diffusion. We further call upon the UN system and the international community to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 in disaster-prone developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, addressing debt sustainability, technology transfer, and public-private partnerships, and encourage North-South and South-South cooperation.

38. We are concerned with emerging new diseases such as SARS, Avian Influenza and other virus-related diseases that appear in different parts of the world and can cause an epidemic within a short period of time, as well as adversely affect social and economic well-being of our peoples. In this context, we recognize the need to coordinate our efforts at the national, regional and international levels to develop an effective response to the spread of those life-threatening diseases and underscore the importance of a comprehensive surveillance network including a veterinary network and mechanisms to promote rapid, transparent and accurate exchange of information and provide early warning.

39. We remain deeply concerned that HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases continue to threaten the achievement of the economic and social development of developing countries and call on international community to assist developing countries, in particular LDCs in expanding and strengthening programmes related to those diseases. We call on developed countries and other countries in position to do so, to increase their contributions to the Global Fund to Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. We further call for the international cooperation, including South-South cooperation to assist in undertaking concrete measures to ensure prevention, treatment, care and support to those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and access to drugs at affordable costs to those in need.

40. We recognize that gender equality and the full participation of women in all spheres are integral to building a just society for all and must be at the centre of all economic and social development. We recommit ourselves to the urgent goal of achieving gender equality, to

eliminating discrimination and violence against women and to ensuring their full participation in all areas of life and at all levels.

41. We stress the need to address in a holistic and comprehensive manner the sustainable development of indigenous and local communities as well as rural communities taking into account that in many developing countries they form part of some of the poorest communities.

42. We recognize that addressing the Special Needs of Africa requires direct support for the programmes drawn up by African leaders within the framework of NEPAD and in this regard, notes that while there has been significant international recognition of the need to support NEPAD initiatives, limited resources have been allocated by the international community to projects and programmes identified within the various sectors. Such support is crucial for the promotion of regional integration and cooperation and for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including the MDG's, which are indispensable for Africa's sustained economic growth and sustainable development. We call upon the multilateral and bilateral donors to achieve and implement their concrete commitments to support NEPAD programmes to enable Africa to address its economic and social challenges.

43. We welcome the establishment of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) and its Plan of Action adopted at the Asian-African Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 22-23 April 2005 as an important building block in further strengthening South-South cooperation.

44. We recognize the important role South based regional, sub regional and interregional mechanisms and arrangements are playing in promoting South-South cooperation including triangular cooperation and call upon the international community to continue its active support.

45. We are deeply concerned by the continued marginalization of the LDCs in the global economy and the continued deterioration of their economic and social conditions in spite of the commitments made by development partners at the Third UN Conference on LDCs in May 2001. In this regard we urge the developed countries and relevant organizations of the U.N. system, including the Bretton Woods institutions to increase concerted efforts and adopt speedy measures for meeting, in timely manner, the goals and targets of the Brussels Programme of Action in favor of the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010.

46. We recognize and acknowledge the special needs of the landlocked developing countries within a New Global Framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries and reaffirm our continued support for their endeavours in every regard, particularly in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

47. We remain concerned by the special problems and vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and, we express concern that, although great efforts have been undertaken by the SIDS at the national and regional level, there has not been commensurate support at the international level. In this regard, we call for the strengthening of efforts at the international level in the implementation and follow-up of the Mauritius Strategy adopted at the United Nations International meeting, which undertook a full and comprehensive review on the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Small Island Development States.

48. We advocate the peaceful resolution of conflicts through dialogue and welcome the progress made in the resolution of conflicts in Africa. In this context, we must address the root causes of conflict and underline the intrinsic link between sustainable peace and development and in this regard we call for the substantial support of the international community to ensure durable peace and the transition to sustainable development.

49. We emphasize the need to continue to pay special attention to the situation of developing countries emerging from conflict, in particular LDCs, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, their political, social and economic infrastructures and to assist them in achieving their development objectives.

50. We also express dismay at the increasing number of children involved in and affected by armed conflict, as well as all other form of violence including domestic violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, trafficking in persons and organs. We support cooperation policies aimed at strengthening the national capacities to improve the situation of those children and to assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

51. We strongly condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed them and in this regard, we call upon all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism.

52. We note with deep concern the increase of all kinds of criminal activities, including illicit traffic of arms, drugs and other products which are used to foster and finance organized crimes and all types of transnational crimes, which continue to be a major factor of instability and a threat to development. In this context, we are also deeply concerned by the trafficking of women and children, which is not only an offense against human dignity, but also a violation of International Law. We call upon all countries to join the multilateral effort of the international community to develop mechanisms that will strengthen cooperation in terms of prevention and elimination of these activities, so that the stability and prosperity of all economies and societies can be guaranteed. In this regard, we take note of the adoption of the Bangkok Declaration at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on 25 April 2005 which aims to improve international cooperation in this matter.

53. We express concern with the lack of or insufficient transparency and accuracy of travel advisories against developing countries. We call for greater consultation between States and the issuance of travel advisories in order to ensure accuracy, while minimizing the adverse effects of such advisories in national development efforts such as in attracting tourists and foreign investment.

54. We call upon the Government of the United States to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the UN Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighborliness, causes huge material loses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. We urge strict compliance with the resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/8, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7 and

59/11 of the United Nations General Assembly and express deep concern over the widening of the extra-territorial nature of the embargo against Cuba and over continuous new legislative measures geared to intensify it. We therefore express concern and reject the new measures recently implemented by the US government aimed at tightening the embargo. Those measures constitute a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and a massive violation of the rights of its people.

55. We express deep concern over the economic and social impact against the Syrian people of unilateral sanctions against Syria and call upon the United States to null and void the so-called "Syria Accountability Act", and to resort to dialogue between the two countries based on respect and mutual interest for the best of the two nations and their peoples.

56. We also express our deep concern over the air attack against the El-Shifa Pharmaceuticals Factory in the Sudan on 20 August 1998, and its negative impact on that country's economic and social development. We express our support and solidarity with the Sudan for its demand for a just and fair consideration of the matter by the United Nations on the basis of international law.

57. We call upon the international community to provide the necessary assistance to landmine clearance operations, as well as to the rehabilitation of the victims and their social and economic integration into the landmine affected countries. In this connection we welcome the creation of the Forum of Mine Affected Countries, FOMAC, an instrument aimed at strengthening international cooperation towards achieving the objective of a world free from landmines. We express concern over the residues of the Second World War, in particular in the form of landmines which cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some developing countries. We demand that the States primarily responsible for laying the mines outside of their territories assume responsibility for the landmines, cooperate with the affected countries to get rid of them, and contribute to defraying the costs of clearance and provide compensation for any ensuing losses and for reclaiming the effected areas for productive purposes.

58. We affirm the need for a just solution to the question of Palestine in all its aspects in accordance with International law and relevant United Nations resolutions for the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. In this regard, we reaffirm the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish their independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. We stress that Israel's unlawful practices in colonizing Palestinian land through, inter alia, the construction of the Wall, which is intricately linked with the illegal Israeli settlement campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, constitute breaches of international law and are an impediment to the establishment of a viable Palestinian State. In this regard, we recognize the importance of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, rendered on 9 July 2004, and demand the full implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004. We also call for the complete dismantlement and immediate end of all illegal Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. We also reaffirm our conviction that the Israeli occupation remains the main obstacle to the efforts to achieve a sustainable development and sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. Further, we affirm the

necessity of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), the principle of land for peace, the terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, the Roadmap, the Beirut Arab Peace Initiative and thus the withdrawal of Israel from all the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4 June 1967 line, and the remaining occupied Lebanese territories.

59. We support the inalienable right of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law, in particular to ensure the social and economic needs of its population in the liberated areas and villages. We call on Israel to end its air violations of Lebanese sovereignty and other violation that severely damage the security situation which is a critical factor in promoting the tourism industry and the economy. We also call on Israel to release all the Lebanese prisoners and detainees in the Israeli prisons and we call on Israel to provide the United Nations with all the maps and information on the location of the landmines that it has planted in the south of Lebanon during its occupation which are hindering the development and rehabilitation of the south of Lebanon and preventing the agricultural exploitation of vast areas of rich agrarian land and we express support for the assistance in the demining efforts in the south of Lebanon.

60. We reaffirm our commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and in this context we welcome the establishment of the sovereign Iraq government. We condemn all acts of terrorism that adversely affect the people of Iraq and risk to destabilize the political process. We urge the donors and the international community to take immediate steps to meet the obligations pledged in the Madrid Conference (2003) and to increase their contributions in the reconstruction and development of the Iraqi economy. We welcome the commitment of the Paris Club to reduce substantially Iraq's sovereign debt and urge the other creditors to take similar decisions. We stress the importance of bringing to justice all those in the leadership of the previous Iraqi regime who have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity to the Iraqi people and against the peoples of Iran and Kuwait.

61. We welcome the positive outcome of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) led peace process for Somalia, the formation of federal institutions of governance; reaffirm our respect for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia. We strongly call upon the international community to provide urgent and adequate support in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), economic recovery and rehabilitation, and the further promotion of the national reconciliation process.

62. We welcome the economic and technical assistance provided and promised by the neighbors of Afghanistan and countries of the region to Afghanistan, a country affected by a quarter century of armed conflict. These efforts are among the best example of South-South cooperation. We call for continued international assistance to Afghanistan in its efforts to combat cultivation of opium and trafficking of drugs.

63. We reaffirm the need for the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in accordance with the principles and the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute

relating to "the Question of the Malvinas Islands", which seriously damages the economic capacities of the Argentine Republic.

64. We decide to convene the Third South Summit in Africa in the year 2010.

65. We express our appreciation to the government and the people of the State of Qatar for all their kind efforts in hosting and organizing the Second South Summit.

66. Finally, we adopt the Doha Plan of Action of the Second South Summit and call for its implementation.

Annex II to the letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Doha Plan of Action

Adopted at the Second South Summit

Doha, 12-16 June 2005

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Group of 77 and China, meeting in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 16 June 2005, on the occasion of the Second South Summit of the Group of 77; and guided by the provisions of the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the First South Summit of the Group of 77, held in Havana, Cuba, from 10 to 14 April 2000, and reiterating their continuing relevance;

Having reviewed the implementation of the Havana Declaration and Plan of Action and the achievements of the Group of 77, as well as the challenges facing it in the promotion of development;

Having assessed the increasingly complex and fast changing world economy, the evolving unjust and inequitable international economic order and the resulting new and multifaceted challenges;

Welcoming the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee (IFCC-X) on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 18 to 23 August 2001, and of IFCC-XI held in Havana, Cuba, from 21 to 23 March 2005;

Welcoming also measures and initiatives adopted by the High-level Conference on Science and Technology held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 27 to 30 October 2002, and the High-level Forum on Trade and Investment held in Doha, Qatar, from 5 to 6 December 2004;

Welcoming further the Marrakech Declaration and the Marrakech Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation adopted at the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 16 to 19 December 2003;

Convinced that many goals have been accomplished since the First South Summit, but that the full and effective implementation of the Havana Programme of Action requires the necessary resources and the collective political commitment of the Members of the Group;

Stressing the need, in line with the Havana Programme of Action, to intensify bilateral, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional cooperation among developing countries in all fields;

Emphasizing the necessity to continue strengthening the unity and solidarity among countries of the South, as an indispensable element in the defense of our right to development and for the creation of a more just and equitable international order and for preserving and nurturing the policy space necessary for developing countries to pursue their development objectives;

Reaffirming the positive approach that guides the work of the Group of 77;

Acknowledging the need to accelerate the implementation process of actions agreed by the South;

Reaffirming the urgent need to address the special concerns of the Least Developed Countries by accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010;

Decide to adopt the Doha Plan of Action and commit ourselves to ensure its implementation as follows:

A. Globalization:

1. To work towards a common strategy for securing national policy space for developing countries in all areas particularly in trade, investment, financial and industrial policy, which allow them to adopt the most appropriate measures and actions suitable to their national interests and priorities, and to realize their right to development.

2. To recognize that reliance on market mechanism alone is insufficient to meet the challenge of development in a globalizing world economy and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

3. To work with the international community towards good governance of globalization by addressing the deficit of democracy and enhancing full and effective participation of developing countries in international economic decision making and norm setting, as well as enhancing transparency in the international financial, monetary and trading systems.

4. To call for greater coordination among international institutions and agencies particularly those dealing with development, finance, monetary and trade issues to promote greater coherence in their policies with a view to making them more development-oriented.

5. To request UNCTAD and the South Centre to explore in consultation with Member States through their research and analytical work ways and means to operationalize the concept of policy space in international economic relations including in all relevant international and multilateral forums.

6. To welcome the report of the World Commission on Social Dimension of Globalization and urge the General Assembly and other organs and bodies of the UN system to give full consideration to the proposals and recommendations contained therein with a view to contributing to make globalization inclusive and equitable for all world's people bearing in mind the conditions of developing countries, national developments needs, priorities and policies.

7. To work to ensure that programmes and policies designed in the context of globalization fully respect the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and International Law, particularly as they relate to equality among States, respect for the independence of States, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and to stress that those principles and purposes inspire our full commitment to

multilateralism and the search for a more just and equitable international economic system that offers opportunities to raise the standard of living of our peoples.

8. To promote within the WTO a fair, equitable and rules-based trading system that is inclusive and gives priority to the development dimension and, as a first step, in the context of the Sixth Ministerial Conference in December 2005 in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, to maximize the benefit of increasing participation of developing countries in international trade, and to that end take action:

(i) to achieve the fullest realization of the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the WTO General Council decision of August 1, 2004 in all areas of the Doha Work Programme particularly in agriculture, non-agricultural market access, services, trade related intellectual property system (TRIPS), rules as well as operational and meaningful special and differential treatment for developing countries and to adopt practical and concrete solutions to the outstanding implementation related issues and concerns raised by developing countries;

(ii) to address the trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system as mandated in paragraph 35 of the Doha Declaration and as contained in the WTO General Council decision of August 1, 2004 on the Doha Work Programme;

(iii) to secure targeted financial and technical assistance, and capacity-building programmes for developing countries, which would further enable them to derive optimum benefits from the multilateral trading system;

(iv) to emphasize the importance of the strengthening and attainment of the universality of the WTO membership and, in this context, call for accelerating the accession process without political impediments, in an expeditious and transparent manner and with full observance of the principles of special and differential treatment for developing countries in particular LDCs applying to the WTO;

(v) to provide duty-free and quota-free access to all products originating from all LDCs to the markets of developed countries as well as to the markets of developing countries in a position to do so and support their efforts to overcome their supply-side constraints;

(vi) to liberalize services trade in sectors and modes of supply of interest to developing countries, particularly in Modes IV and I of the General Agreement on Trade in Services and assist developing countries in strengthening their domestic services supply capacity and the regulatory frameworks, recognizing their need for policy flexibility consistent with GATS Article IV; and increase investment flows in sectors identified by developing countries, based on their national policy objectives;

(vii) to enhance the development dimension of the international Intellectual Property Rights system, taking into account the different levels of development of developing countries with a view to ensuring affordable access to necessary basic products, including medicines and educational tools and software, the transfer of

knowledge, the promotion of research and stimulation of innovation and creativity, and in this regard we call:

a. for action to accelerate the work on the development related mandate concerning the TRIPS Agreement and the implementation related issues in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially on the issues of making intellectual property rules of TRIPS supportive of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

b. on WIPO, as a UN Agency, to include in all its future plans and activities including legal advice a development dimension that includes promoting development and access to knowledge for all, pro-development norm-setting, establishing development friendly principles and guidelines for the provisions of technical assistance and the transfer and dissemination of technology;

9. To increase and sustain trade integration and adjustment support to developing countries to build capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements, and to undertake the necessary adjustment to compete and trade, including through:

(i) support for strengthening productive and other supply capabilities of Small and Medium Enterprises;

(ii) creating and implementing an "aid for trade" fund (that is additional to aid for development) to help developing countries adjust to a more open global trade regime;

(iii) encouragement of investment, with private sector participation, in the development of trade-related physical infrastructures in developing countries, including in the context of the implementation of the commitments in particular by developed countries on providing support for trade facilitation infrastructure development.

10. To ensure that the comparative advantage of developing countries is not undermined by any form of protectionism including the arbitrary and abusive use of non-tariff measures, non-trade barriers and other standards to unfairly restrict access of developing countries products into developed countries markets and reaffirm that developing countries should play an increasing role in the formulation of, inter alia, safety, environment and health standards.

11. To urge G-24 to work closely with other members of G-77 in the effort to secure reforms of the international financial architecture for effective voice and participation of developing countries in international decision making process, for full implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to create stability, to reduce the risk of economic and financial crises, and to enhance the capacity of developing countries to respond to such crises.

12. To address in the relevant international fora the urgency of measures at the global level to monitor short-term capital flows, particularly in respect of the sources and movement of speculative capital, and to protect the autonomy of developing countries in managing capital flows and choosing their capital account regime.

13. To seek developing country representation at the Bank of International Settlements through the creation of an "Emerging Markets Committee" so that the interests of the South are considered and taken into account in the setting of international banking and financial standards.

14. To make increased efforts within the international financial institutions to find agreement on the introduction of international financing mechanisms that are effective in meeting the needs of developing countries and enabling them to mitigate the impact of external trade and financial shocks, especially those developing countries whose export revenues are heavily dependent on commodity exports.

15. To pursue the efforts to identify innovative sources of financing for development, capable of providing funding in a stable, predictable and on an additional basis to assist developing countries in the promotion of economic development and hunger and poverty eradication. In this regard, due consideration should be given to all work being undertaken on this issue, particularly by the Technical Group on the Innovative Financing Mechanisms established in the framework of the world leaders meeting on "Action on Hunger and Poverty", convened on the initiative of the President of Brazil, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, which was held in New York in September 2004.

16. To urge greater coordination among our Ministries of Foreign Ministers, Finance, Planning and Trade in order to promote greater coherence in our initiatives with the rest of the world.

17. To ensure, in the reform of the United Nations, that development is given high priority and that the relevant organs, agencies, institutions, funds and programmes of the UN system be appropriately strengthened and empowered to support that priority. To this end, we instruct the Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York, in collaboration with the other G-77 Chapters, to work in all appropriate fora to promote that objective.

18. To collaborate with the relevant institutions to complete vulnerability indices.

19. To call for an integrated and comprehensive international approach to enhancing the contribution of commodities to development through actions which would, inter alia:

    (i) address supply side constraints, in particular, Small and Medium Enterprises of developing countries, to enable them to exploit their comparative advantage, add value and diversify;

    (ii) explore establishing an export enhancement fund for commodity dependent countries to focus on institution building, developing key infrastructure and upgrading private sector capacity;

    (iii) remove difficult market entry conditions such as those emanating from concentrated and changing market structures, as well as very stringent and diverse product standards;

    (iv) enhance the access of developing countries to affordable credit and allocate funds for improving legal and regulatory conditions;

(v) systematically link debt repayment and debt servicing by commodity-dependent developing countries to adverse movements in prices of commodity exports and imports;

(vi) support the financing and implementation of the UNCTAD XI International Task Force on Commodities, including through the creation of an action group on South-South cooperation in commodities as well as underlining the need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities, in particular the second account;

(vii) continue efforts to make effective international commodities agreements concluded under the guidance of the United Nations intended to promote and improve production and trade of primary products of vital interest to developing countries.

20. To work towards the realization of the right to self-determination of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affects their social and economic development, and to call on the international community to take all necessary measures to bring an end to the continuation of foreign occupation, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law.

21. To support measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening the productive capacities and accelerating economic growth and sustainable development of LDCs which are impeded by various structural and supply side constraints.

22. To work towards securing greater foreign direct investment flows to developing countries to support their development activities and to enhance the benefits they can drive from such investments, and to that end:

(i) Invite national governments seeking to develop infrastructures and generate foreign direct investments to develop integrated strategies with the involvement of both public and private sectors and facilitated, where appropriate, by international donors;

(ii) Call upon international financial and banking institutions to consider streamlining and enhancing the transparency of risk rating mechanisms with a view to making them more development oriented;

(iii) Encourage the participation of foreign private investment in infrastructure development;

(iv) Initiate measures that mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows.

23. To consider expanding market size and maximizing investment opportunities by creating sub-regional, regional and interregional markets through bilateral, sub-regional and regional economic arrangements.

24. To recognize the need to channel private capabilities and resources into stimulating the private sector in developing countries through actions in the public, public/private and private spheres to create an enabling environment for partnership and innovation that

would contribute to accelerated economic development and hunger and poverty eradication.

25. To commit to promote and facilitate national policy dialogue on the role of the indigenous private sector in development and induce policy, legal and regulatory framework to support private sector development.

26. To address the concern regarding the multiplication of proceedings with regard to existing Investor-State dispute settlement system and the negative impact they could have in terms of development. In this regard, encourage interaction and exchange of experiences between and among developing countries and various institutions dealing with the issue of Investor-State dispute settlement system, and in particular, encourage UNCTAD to continue and deepen its work on the matter.

27. To work to ensure that the Fifth United Nations Conference to Review all Aspects of the United Nations Set of Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, to be held under UNCTAD auspices, in Antalya, Turkey from 14-18 November 2005 adopts recommendations identifying concrete policies and measures which would make global markets more efficient, fairer and more equitable by preventing and dismantling anti-competitive structures and practices of global enterprises and by promoting developmental responsibility and accountability of corporate actors.

28. To invite national governments and institutions of the South to continue to promote cultural diversity and preserve the traditions of their people as well as indigenous and local traditional knowledge, practices and technology for achieving local development.

29. To implement fully the Copenhagen commitments as the basis for coherent, people-centred approach to development and to integrate a social development perspective in the comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfillment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

30. To build just societies for all through the promotion of gender equality and the full participation of women in all spheres as well as the elimination of all discrimination and violence against women.

B. Knowledge and Technology

31. To strengthen South-South Cooperation in the field of science and technology, and to that end to take action, including to:

(a) implement the outcome of the Dubai High-level Conference on Science and Technology;

(b) request the South Center in coordination with the Chair of the G-77, member states as well as relevant UN agencies to undertake an inventory of the exchanges of expertise and experiences among research institutions and universities in developing countries and to establish South-South networks among relevant research institutions and universities to facilitate the exchange of programmes, students, academia, researchers and provision of scholarships and grants;

(c) mandate IFCC-XII, to include in its agenda the review of and follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the first High-level Conference on Science and Technology, including consideration of the convening of a South-South high-level forum on science and technology on a regular basis and any other follow-up arrangement which might be necessary.

32. To promote education and enhance access and use of ICT for development and to that end:

(a) encourage the sharing of ICT knowledge and infrastructure among developing countries, including through the use of virtual/cyber means for intensifying educational, technical exchanges between developing countries as well as explore virtual meetings and conferences of G-77 and China;

(b) increase human and institutional capacity in developing countries for ICT, including through, the development of technology infrastructure and the expansion of science and engineering faculties;

(c) encourage the formulation and implementation of national and, where appropriate, regional e-strategies and plans of action to develop ICT and bridge the digital divide and maximizing digital opportunities including in areas such as e-commerce and e-business infrastructure and environment and to support their development in a manner which would facilitate enhanced access of the developing countries;

(d) encourage voluntary contribution to the Digital Solidarity Fund.

33. To participate effectively in the preparatory process and at the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in Tunis from 16-18 November 2005, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Summit, especially those contained in the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action that include among others universal access to information and knowledge for all, democratic internet governance and respect for cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content.

34. To encourage the more widespread adoption of e-government as one means of enhancing the efficiency of delivery of, and the access of citizens to public services, through the exchange of experiences among developing countries and the mobilizing of support to the LDCs to assist in the setting up of the infrastructure needed in this area.

35. To support the efforts by the Trieste System, especially the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS), to establish the G-77 consortium on science and technology as agreed at the first South Summit. In that regard, the Chairman is invited to report thereon to the next Annual Ministerial Meeting.

36. To urge the Chairman of the Group of 77 in close coordination with the Chairman of the Paris Chapter to convene the South-South Cultural Forum as agreed at the first South Summit.

37. To strengthen cooperative efforts to build and to utilize networks, institutional capacity and expertise in areas, such as science and technology, research and standards

development and to request the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in collaboration with the South Centre to facilitate this objective. In this regard, to establish a network of "centres of excellence" from existing scientific and technological institutions in developing countries to allow scientists and engineers to interact with each other including through frequent exchange programmes and make use of state of the art research facilities offered by these centres.

38. To fully support the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development in its work to encourage scientific/technological capacity building amongst developing countries, and to seek the expansion of its country reviews conducted on relevant policies of developing countries that lays the basis for exchanging experiences to promote diverse technologies in the South.

39. To reaffirm that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development and in this regard decide to work towards the achievement of these objectives in all the relevant fora.

40. To reaffirm also our call for more funding and attention to the United Nations Office in Nairobi as well as to the two programmes of the United Nations headquartered at Nairobi — United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

41. To welcome the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building of the United Nations Environment Programme and in this regard:

    (i) Welcome the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building of the United Nations Environment Programme and in this regard call for a work plan with specific timetables and targets.

    (ii) decide to cooperate closely for its effective implementation of sustainable development activities, through collaborative capacity-building efforts in environmental management, exchanges in technological and scientific know-how and the development of state-of-the-art environmentally-sound technologies among developing countries.

42. To call for greater attention by the international community to the issue of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development and in this regard, to support efforts to strengthen the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) as the focal point within the UN system on shelter and sustainable human settlements.

C. South-South Cooperation:

Reiterate our commitment to South-South Cooperation as contained in the Havana Programme of Action and underscore its importance in the effort to eradicate poverty and achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the South and in this regard we agree to:

43. Implement the measures and the initiatives contained in the Marrakech Framework for Implementation of South-South Cooperation.

44. Invite the Chairman of G-77, in collaboration with UNCTAD and other relevant institutions, to submit a comprehensive study on new and dynamic sectors with a view to enhancing the participation of developing countries in world trade in areas where they have potential comparative advantage.

45. Invite all the parties involved to conclude the Third Round of GSTP by 2006 and encourage other developing countries to consider participating in the GSTP.

46. Call on parties to support and finance a project, under the auspices of UNCTAD, to raise awareness among developing countries on: (i) the third round of negotiations of the GSTP; and (ii) the promotion and dissemination of the results of the round following its conclusion.

47. Encourage G-77 Member States to elaborate South-South arrangements / frameworks for sectoral cooperation.

48. Decide to establish "The South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance" for economic, social, health and educational development as well as to address problems of hunger, poverty and human catastrophes. In this regard,

    (i) Welcome and applaud the proposal of H.H. the Emir of the State of Qatar for the creation of the Fund and his contribution of US$20 million to launch it;

    (ii) Express appreciation to the Governments of China and India for their contribution of US$2 million each to the Fund;

    (iii) Invite other countries in a position to do so to contribute to the Fund; and

    (iv) Decide to take further action to operationalize the Fund.

49. Recommend the expansion of the UN Trust Fund for South-South cooperation and request the UN General Assembly to review its structure and modalities of operation in order to enable it to better respond to the needs of developing countries.

50. Request the Chairman of the Group of 77 to consult member states on a date and modalities for the convening of a South-South Forum on public and private partnership.

51. Strengthen cooperation and coordination between the G-77 and the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in promoting South-South Cooperation by requesting the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) to meet more regularly to discuss issues of common interest in the field of South-South cooperation where synergies could be explored.

52. Note the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on the Performance, Mandates and Operating Modalities of the G-77 Chamber of Commerce and Industry (G77CCI) and request the Chairman of G-77 to identify an option out of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group and to submit, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, a report to the next Annual Ministerial Meeting for consideration and appropriate action.

53. Support the South Centre as a think-tank which analyzes central issues in the world economy that are of special interest or the South, and in this regard call on member states that are in a position to do so, donor countries, international financial institutions and the private sector to strengthen the financial base of the Centre and in that regard South Centre members invite other developing countries which are not yet members to join the Centre.

54. Make use of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, in addressing land degradation and as a tool to assist in addressing, inter alia, poverty and hunger, and in this regard:

(i) support the diversification of sources of financing as well as enhanced funding for the implementation of the Convention, through the Global Environment Facility and the Global Mechanism and other possible sources, inter alia, the Sustainable Development Foundation;

(ii) encourage the implementation of the platforms for action adopted at the Second Africa/Asian Forum (Niamey, Niger 1998), and at the second Africa/Latin America and Caribbean Forum (Bamako, Mali, 2000), in furtherance of the implementation of the Convention;

(iii) encourage further the organization of special activities to ensure the successful Year of Deserts and Desertification in 2006.

55. Urge UNESCO to develop and implement:

(a) a programme for South-South cooperation in science and technology with the objectives of facilitating the integration of a development approach into national science, technology and innovation policies; capacity building in science and technology; providing policy advice and exchange of experiences and best practices; and creating problem-solving networks of centres of excellence in developing countries as well as supporting the exchange of students, researchers, scientists and technologists among developing countries.

(b) a programme for South-South cooperation in education with the objective of facilitating developing countries to meet the objectives of the Dakar Plan on Education for All and the Millennium Development Goal, related to literacy, including through the exchange of experiences in the conduct of pilot projects among and within developing countries.

In this regard, urge developed countries to provide UNESCO with the necessary funding to support the programmes.

56. Undertake to strengthen our cooperation in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases as well as to strengthen a South-South network, linking research & development (R&D) institutions and other centres of excellence in order to enhance the South's efforts in establishing strategic South-South programmes of R&D on development of vaccines, drugs and diagnostics for the prevention and cure of these diseases in the South.

57. Welcome the implementation of the South-South Healthcare Delivery Programme (SSHDP) with its Headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria, which has produced positive results in recipient countries and call for more cooperation and expansion of donors as well as recipients of the programme to enhance its effectiveness and quality of healthcare service delivery. In that regard, request the submission of a further comprehensive progress report of the programme to the next Annual Ministerial Meeting for consideration and any appropriate action.

58. Strengthen South-South cooperation in the area of medicine, pharmaceutical and biotechnological industry, taking into account the impact that chronic diseases and pandemics generate in the affected populations, particularly in LDCs, and to publish the existing opportunities in that field, from the experiences reached in some developing countries.

59. Urge member states of the Group of 77 in a position to do so to extend lines of credit to enhance south-south trade and to encourage technical cooperation arrangements based on the best practices of developing countries.

60. Recommend continued consideration of a Trade and Development Bank for the South and in that regard:

    a) mandate a meeting of Finance, Central Bank and/or other experts to consider the proposal including the outstanding issues and make recommendations on the feasibility and viability of the proposed Trade and Development Bank;

    b) request the G-24, UNCTAD and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in UNDP to participate in and provide support, to the extent possible, to the consultations envisaged above.

61. Agree to support and participate in the activities of the Action Committee on Raw Materials (ACRM) and to take steps to strengthen the existing Secretariat of the ACRM in Abuja, Nigeria through the provision of adequate financial and material resources and calls for the establishment of the Regional Raw Materials Information System for Africa (RMIS).

62. Support bilateral initiatives undertaken by some developing countries for debt cancellation to benefit LDCs and further encourage other developing countries to also undertake similar initiatives to strengthen solidarity with this most vulnerable group of developing countries.

63. Undertake and continue all initiatives aimed at enhancing market access for the products of export interest to the LDCs and in this regard laud the developing countries who have

already done so, and request those developing countries who are in a position to do so to provide duty free and quota free access to products originating from LDCs.

64. Promote initiatives in favour of the LDCs by implementing projects in areas such as human and productive capacity building, technical assistance, exchange of best practices, particularly in issues relating to health, education, professional training, environment, agriculture, science and technology, trade, investment, energy and transit transport cooperation.

65. Encourage, in the framework of the Almaty Programme of Action, both the landlocked and transit developing countries to further intensify their collaboration and cooperation through existing transit arrangements and agreements among them. In this regard, call upon donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to ensure full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action by providing Landlocked and Transit developing countries with necessary financial and technical assistance.

66. Support developing countries emerging from conflict, in particular LDCs, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructures and to assist them in achieving their development priorities.

67. Call for an increased international assistance in the creation and strengthening of national, subregional, regional and international mechanisms for prevention, preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters and their effects, including through establishing and strengthening early warning systems as well as long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction, in view of the increased incidences of natural disasters and their destructive effects on the development of developing countries, in particular small and vulnerable economies, and call on the international community and the UN system to work in close coordination to fulfill the commitments established to assist affected and disaster-prone countries, for their Governments and relevant authorities to receive the early-warning information in an unrestrictive and timely manner for their immediate and effective utilization and diffusion.

68. Call upon the international community and the UN system to provide for and support through bilateral and multilateral channels, the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 in disaster-prone developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, addressing debt sustainability, technology transfer, and public-private partnerships, and encourage North-South and South-South cooperation.

69. Encourage all forms of partnerships that promote South-South cooperation.

70. Take actions and measures that will ensure an enabling environment for development and to promote in this regard an effective contribution of the business sector to South-South cooperation in areas such as education, health, infrastructure, sanitation, human settlements, transport, agriculture, fisheries, industry, tourism, biotechnologies;

71. Work together in solidarity to secure and share in gains from the emerging new international trade geography and to design and implement strategies to ensure that the

dynamism evident in the new geography of international economic relations is sustained and has a positive multiplier effect through the South.

72. Foster consultations, cooperation and exchange of experiences including of success stories on South-South trade.

73. Build South-South trade in goods and services at the bilateral, regional and interregional levels in sectors with high growth potential.

74. Develop mutual recognition agreements on technical regulations and sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

75. Promote cooperation in addressing environmental requirements affecting the exports of developing countries including through support to UNCTAD's Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries.

76. Establish or strengthen appropriate mechanisms at the regional and sub-regional levels to promote exchange of information on anti-competitive practices and on the application of national and regional laws and policies in this area, and to assist each other to their mutual advantage regarding control of anti-competitive practices at the regional and sub-regional levels.

77. Explore ways to strengthen and facilitate trade among developing countries and in this regard support work by UNCTAD on appropriate mechanisms.

78. Invest in improving infrastructural facilities and networking among developing countries to facilitate trade and reduce the cost of doing business.

79. Promote negotiation, on a voluntary basis, of free trade agreements among developing countries as they constitute a tool for strengthening South-South economic cooperation.

80. Promote and strengthen regional and sub-regional integration through groupings and other arrangements based on mutual benefit, complementarities and solidarity among developing countries with a view to facilitating and accelerating the economic growth and development of their economies.

81. Work effectively for promoting and strengthening of interregional cooperation among developing countries in all areas and encourage initiatives in this regard.

82. Take measures and initiatives to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) projects.

83. Urge the early implementation of the cooperative initiatives being undertaken by Asian and African countries within the framework of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP).

84. Request the submission of an annual report on South-South cooperation by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in collaboration with the South Centre and in consultation with the Chairman of G-77.

85. Call for the implementation of relevant recommendations related to South-South Cooperation contained in the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation entitled "A Fair Globalisation: Creating Opportunities for all".

86. Welcome the bilateral and plurilateral initiatives/proposals for South-South cooperation as contained in the annex.

87. Encourage member states and groups of member states of the G-77, which are in a position to do so to develop and promote other development cooperation initiatives and to request the Chairman of the G-77 to provide information to all members of the Group.

88. Request the Chairman of the Group of 77, with the support of UNCTAD and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, to organize periodically a forum on investments among the countries of the South, for discussion and the publication of successful experiences among developing countries in that field, and in that regard to take the necessary measures to determine the place of the holding of this event in 2006.

89. Request UNCTAD to present a report on the pattern of investment flows from and to the South that, inter alia, analyzing the economic and social impact of such flows on developing countries.

D. North-South Relations:

90. To strengthen North-South cooperation as a means of facilitating efforts of developing countries to promote their development and achieve the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs, and in this regard, we:

(a) call upon, in all relevant forums, developed countries to conduct their macroeconomic and trade policies including subsidies elimination in a way that enhances the opportunities for developing countries to reduce the existing income gap and to meet the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs and other development goals.

(b) urge developed countries that have not yet done so to raise ODA flows to meet the internationally agreed targets for ODA of 0.7 percent of GNP to developing countries and 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of GNP to least developed countries;

(c) call for the establishment of an effective monitoring mechanism to ensure that the internationally agreed targets for ODA allocation by the developed countries of 0.7 percent of GNP to the developing countries and 0.15 percent to 0.20 percent of GNP to the least developed countries are met;

(d) urge the international financial institutions and developed country creditors to relate debt sustainability criteria directly to the financing requirements for achieving the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs and other development goals;

(e) fully support efforts by the international community to raise bilateral grants to the LDCs and other low-income countries, in addition to those grants provided through debt cancellation;

(f) continue deliberations on the creation of a framework to deal effectively with all sovereign debt of developing countries.

91. To urge multilateral and bilateral donors to fulfill their commitment in support for those developing countries facing unsustainable debt burdens, including LDCs, low- and middle-income countries and develop and implement initiatives to reduce outstanding indebtedness and encourage further international measures, including debt cancellation and other arrangements as well as for those countries belonging to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

92. To call upon the development partners to strengthen the implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010 and to:

a) untie all aid to the LDCs and increase the quantity to reach the internationally agreed target of 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent of GNP of the developed countries and make them available in a long-term and predictable basis.

b) cancel all official debt of all LDCs.

c) provide bound duty-free and quota-free market access to all products originating from all LDCs and support their efforts to overcome their supply-side constraints.

93. To strengthen dialogues with developed countries and their organizations on international economic cooperation for development, with a view to tackling the underdevelopment of the developing countries and enhancing common development, and in this regard, invite the Chairman of the G77 to bring concerns and interests to our development partners, including to the meetings of G8.

94. To continue to engage all partners on the issue of global systemic imbalances in areas such as trade, finance, money and technology. In that context, urge the international community to promote reform of the global financial architecture, including through enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of the IFIs, and to review international monetary and financial polices and arrangements and their impact on developing countries.

95. To enhance collaboration through existing mechanism and procedures of the G-77 Chapter in Geneva in order to increase negotiating capacity and strength with a view to securing the interests of developing countries in trade and trade related issues.

96. To call on the international community to promote the transfer of technologies on preferential terms, including new and emerging technologies to adopt policies and programmes with a view to assisting developing countries take advantage of technology in their pursuit of development, through inter alia, technical cooperation and the building of scientific and technological capacity.

97. To call also on the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to increase access to education and to share ICT knowledge and infrastructure.

98. To urge the international community to take further concrete measures to mitigate the disastrous effects of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases including by encouraging local production of drugs and ensuring access to drugs at affordable costs.

99. To call for the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and in that regard call upon donor countries and international financial and development institutions to provide the SIDS with the necessary financial and/or technical assistance to implement the Mauritius Strategy.

100. To urge multilateral and bilateral donors to fulfill their commitments to Africa through the implementation of the various Africa-specific initiatives, in particular NEPAD priority projects and call on the international community to:

(a) cancel all debts of African countries and take practical steps to urgently implement such cancellation;

(b) double development assistance to Africa and improve its quality, inter alia, by channeling such increase through multilateral development institutions and by augmenting the budgetary support component of it;

(c) simplify multilateral financial institutions procedures to eliminate delays in the release of approved resources for NEPAD projects.

101. To engage in a pro-active dialogue on matters related to corporate developmental responsibility and good corporate governance of Transnational Corporations, which entails maximizing their contribution to the economic and social development of host developing countries.

102. To underscore the importance of promoting a more dynamic and cooperative relationship with the developed and industrialized countries, based on constructive engagement, for mutual benefits and to this end call on the G77 to make proposals for the launching of the dialogue.

103. To reject firmly the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions against developing countries, and reiterate the urgent need to eliminate them immediately and emphasize that such actions not only undermine the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and International Law, but also severely threaten the freedom of trade and investment and in that context call on the international community not to recognize such measures or to apply them.

Implementation and follow-up

104. To urge all Member States to make special contributions to the G-77 Special Fund established in accordance with the decision contained in Chapter VI, paragraph 4, of the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the First South Summit with a view to achieving its target of at least US$10 million to further assist the full implementation and follow-up of the decisions adopted by the South Summits.

105. To reiterate our decision contained in paragraph VI-2 of the Havana Programme of Action on financial contributions to the G-77 Secretariat and call on members in arrears to expeditiously liquidate their arrears and on all members to make their annual contributions in a timely manner.

106. To welcome the progress made so far by the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF) on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC) in support of South-South cooperation and call upon all members of the Group of 77 as well as the United Nations system to support the expansion of resources of the Trust Fund through regular contribution at the annual UN pledging conference to the PGTF, in accordance with UNGA resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003.

107. To decide to continue the strengthening of the capabilities of the Group of 77 to address today's challenges and opportunities through, inter alia, further enhancing coordination among the various chapters at both the formal and informal levels, and strengthening coordination and cooperation with relevant South institutions including through the use of modern technology, so that the collective wisdom and experience of the Group could be brought to bear in addressing the international agenda, including multilateral negotiations.

108. To request the Chairman of the Group of 77 to establish an open-ended working group to study possible ways and means to strengthen the G-77 and its Secretariat, including identifying common modalities to facilitate interchapter cooperation as well as innovative approaches to address resource and personnel requirements of the G77 Secretariat so that it may meet the needs of the entire Group of 77 and to submit a report to the Annual Ministerial Meeting at an appropriate time.

109. To request relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes within the areas of their competence, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve their development objectives including the MDGs.

110. To request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with member states, to take concrete measures to further strengthen the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation as a separate entity and a focal point for South-South cooperation within the United Nations system as reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003, so as to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities, in particular through of mobilization of resources for the advancement of South-South cooperation including through triangular cooperation.

111. To further request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the member states and the UNDP Administrator, to rename the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for the

Promotion of South-South Cooperation that was established in response to GA resolution 50/119 of 5 December 1995 as the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, and to designate it as the main multilateral funding mechanism for promoting and supporting South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, including those decided by the South Summit.

112. To support the strengthening of the role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development issues, especially in the delivery of policy analysis and policy advice, as well as in forging consensus on development matters.

113. To invite the Chairman of the G-77 to prepare a platform for the South to provide a framework of development options to support the participation and integration of developing countries into the global economy and the globalization process and to request the Chairman to present the proposals on the elaboration of the platform in September 2005 for the consideration of Ministers.

114. To invite the Chairman of the Group of 77 to convene, as deemed necessary, sectoral meetings in fields of cooperation of interest to the Group in order to pursue South-South cooperation.

115. To request the Chairman of the Group of 77 to take action, as appropriate, including through the organizing of meetings to increase the level of networking among stakeholders including the G-77 Chapters and the regional organizations to share experiences and facilitate, where feasible, the development of common positions for the Group in multilateral negotiations.

116. To request IFCC to keep under review progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the South Summits in the field of South-South cooperation.

117. To invite the Chairman of the Group of 77 to undertake consultations with a view to conducting a mid-term review of the implementation of the outcome of the Second South Summit.

118. To invite the Chairman of the Group of 77 to take necessary steps to convey promptly the relevant conclusions of this Summit to our developed partners, including through the meetings of G-8 as appropriate, and to bring them to the preparatory process of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly to be held in September 2005, as well as to other relevant high-level meetings, with a view to strengthening North-South dialogue and to mobilize support for the interests of developing countries.

ANNEX

LIST OF BILATERAL AND PLURILATERAL PROJECT PROPOSALS
FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

BELIZE

(1) Literacy Program
(2) Child Protection
(3) Water Resources

BENIN

Projects for which Benin is seeking cooperation:

(1) Hydropower dam project in Adralala (Benin – Togo)
(2) Combat against coastal erosion project (Ghana – Togo – Benin – Nigeria)
(3) Vaccine production regional project
(4) Railroad project (Benin – Niger)
(5) West African gas pipeline project
(6) HIV/AIDS corridor project (Benin - Nigel – Cote d'Ivoire – Ghana – Togo)

BRAZIL

(1) "Fome Zero"(Zero Hunger Program)
(2) National Program for the Promotion of Breast Feeding
(3) "Bolsa Escola"
(4) "Bolsa Familia"
(5) National Program for the control of HIV/AIDS
(6) "Pastoral da Criança" (Pastoral for the Child)

CHINA

(1) Training, Consultation, Awareness for Small Hydropower in Mozambique, Uganda, Nigeria and Zimbabwe
(2) Promoting Africa-China Partnership through High Value-added Dairy Product Programme
(3) Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation on Edible Mushroom Technology

CUBA

(1) Strengthening the Regional Capacity for Disasters Reduction through the Integration of Risk Management Approach
(2) Government proposal for the Fight against HIV/AIDS
(3) Support for Thematic and Territorial Networks for Human Development

(4) Program of Literacy "Yo si puedo" "Yes I can"
(5) Regional Training Center on Sustainable Land Management
(6) Control of Land Degradation and Desertification processes in the insular Caribbean
(7) Regional Training Center of BioSafety
(8) Training Net for Trainers on Distant Education
(9) South-South Cooperation for Contributing to Sustainable Development of Rice Production in Small-Scale Extension Productive Systems
(10)Contribution to the Food Security through the Development of the urban Agriculture
(11)Restoration of Agro biodiversity Eroded by Situation of Natural Disasters
(12)Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) observatory
(13)Community Institution to the Service to the Teaching of the Computer Science and Communications (TICs)
(14)Strengthening of the Regional Capacity from National Institute for Housing in the Caribbean at its Facing to Natural Disasters

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(1) Training of Designers of Irrigation and Drainage Systems for Protecting the Drought and Flood Damages in Developing Countries
(2) Training of Experts of Standardization and Meteorology of Developing Countries
(3) Training of Experts of Construction and Operation of Small-Size Hydro-Power Plants of Developing Countries

INDIA

(1) Techno-Economic Approach for Africa-India Movement (TEAM-9)
(2) Trilateral Commission of India, Brazil, and South Africa (IBSA)
(3) Trust Fund within the UNDP for Poverty Alleviation, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation, and Connectivity Mission in Africa.

INDONESIA

(1) Training on Development of Small and Medium Enterprises
(2) Training on Microfinance
(3) Training on Application of Information Technology

JAMAICA

(1) Development of National Used Oil Recovery and Disposal Systems
(2) Production of biomass briquettes
(3) Production and Utilisation of Community Solar Dryers
(4) A technical and environmental GIS database: working towards informed policy decisions and sustainable development

KENYA

(1) Youth Population Education Project (YPEP)
(2) Contributing to the Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Kenya

NIGERIA

(1) South-South Healthcare Delivery Program (Cuba, Libya, Nigeria)

Technical Aid Corps (TAC)

- Volunteers of Nigerian professionals in medical services, land engineers, teachers to developing countries on request

Action Committee on Raw Materials

- Establishment of African Regional Raw Materials Information System
- Support for the hosting of Second Action Committee on Raw Materials experts meeting, tentatively scheduled in November 2005
- Expansion of the membership base of the Commie and financial and material resources for the maintenance of the Secretariat
- Contributions of member states to the operations of the Secretariat

NEPAD Projects

Science and Technology programme:

- Biodiversity Science and Technologyruic
- Biotechnology
- Information and Communication Technologies
- Energy Technologies
- Materials Sciences
- Space Science and Technology
- Water Science and Technology
- Post Harvest and Technology
- Indigenous Knowledge and Technologies
- Desertification Research
- Science and Technology for Manufacturing
- Laser Technology

Energy:

- West Africa Gas Pipeline
- West African Power Pool
- IGAD HYCOS Project

- Renewable Energy Project
- Power Master Plan
- Gas Pipeline from Dar Es Salaam through Kenya to Kampala, Uganda
- Oil Pipeline from Eldoret, Kenya to Kampala, Uganda

Transport:

- Railway Development
- Road Transport Facilitation
- Implementation of Yamoussoukro Decision (YD)
- Isiolo-Moyale Road
- Ethiopia Djibouti Road Corridor Development
- Road Transport Facilitation
- Implementation of the YD.
- East Africa Road Network Project (five Projects)
- East Africa Railways Development
    - o Restructuring of East African Railways
    - o Railways Development Master Plan
- One Stop border Post
- Axle Load Harmonisation
- Efficiency improvement of Railways, Roads and Ports
- Transport Reform and Integration Support Facility for Policy Institutional and Regulatory Reforms and Assisting member in implementing Regional agreed interventions
- Road axis Libya-Niger-Chad and Libya-Sudan-Eritrea
- Railways Egypt-Libya-Tunisia-Algeria-Morocco-Mauritania and Libya-Niger-Chad
- Cooperative Development of Operational Safety Continuing
- Airworthiness Programme (COSCAP)
- Communication, Navigation Surveillance and Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM)
- Transport facilitation on the Douala-Bangui and Douala-Ndjamena corridors;
- Marina Project and the Re-dowe Tourist Platform.

Telecommunication:

- Infrastructure Backbone Development
- Harmonisation of Policy/Framework
- ICT Support Programme
- ICT Policy Regulation Programme
- East African Submarine Cable System

Capacity Building:

- Establishment of a Project Development and Implementation Unit (PDIU)
- Modernisation of Regional Procedures and Monitoring Mechanisms (ICT)

ICT:

- Regional ICT Policy and Regulation

Water Management:

- Nile Basin Initiative
- Safe Navigation of Lake Tanganyika/Malawi
- Transfer of Oubangui waters to augment Lake Chad through River Chari;

Continental Project: RASCOM

The RASCOM project to launch the first African-owned telecommunications satellite supported by all the RECs and NEPAD Secretariat.

PAKISTAN

(1) Special Technical Assistance Programme
(2) Special Technical Assistance Programme for Africa
(3) Special Technical Assistance Programme for Central Asian Republics

PHILIPPINES

(1) Training Workshop on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

SOUTH AFRICA

Information

- ICT co-operation and capacity building
- Non-destructive facilities
- Innovation hubs
- Knowledge sharing and research programmes
- Scientific Co-operation between Universities and research institutions
- Exchange knowledge on Geological mapping standards
- Indigenous knowledge systems
- Funding of research and development institutions
- Commercialisation of research results and management of research institutions

Capacity Building

- Governance and institution Building
- Replication of Bethel Model (A multi-disciplinary center focused on technology applications coupled with skill development to the youth in a rural setting).
- Technology Business Incubation of the Small Scale and Medium Enterprises Development of a National Science Center for promotion of Public Understanding of Science, Engineering and Technology (PUSET).
- GMO's – collaborate on research and capacity building and broader issues for consumers
- Transition to business orientation
- Mechanization on small scale
- International Conventions (develop mutual position of interest on bilateral relations)

Health

- Management of trans boundary diseases
- Human Health research-HIV/AIDS, cancer research
- Nutrition research
- Biotechnology for health and food security

Science & Technology

- Technology for Development –IKS, Technology incubators, Technology transfer programmes, ICT
- Building technologies
- Laser technology
- Assistance with training in science fields (Masters and PhD levels) and identification of joint S&T projects.
- Technology for competitiveness
- Nuclear energy
- Indigenous Knowledge Systems and good practices in advocacy to promote indigenous technological capability
- Molecular biology
- Accreditation of laboratories
- Micro-satellites
- Neutron Sciences and Nuclear Reactor
- Research, Development and Production of Radio-isotope
- Particle accelerator and utilization
- Research Nuclear reactors: Exploitation and Utilisation
- Satellite Technology
- Satellite imagery (fire control and other applications)

- High Energy Satellite Station (HESS)
- Square Kilometer Array (SKA) collaboration

Minerals & Energy

- Minerals research
- Mineral beneficiation
- Mining technology
- Geological survey of the Kalahari basin, use of mineral resources.
- Renewable energy
- Materials science projects.

Environment

- Irrigation equipment testing
- Desertification and water management
- Water harvesting technologies
- Climate monitoring (Risk management)
- Strategies- drought mitigation
- Refining analytical systems
- Strategies- rehabilitation of degraded lands
- Efficient irrigation
- Water recycling

Agriculture

- Food safety in rural areas
- Agro processing
- Information exchange –soils, climate and conservation agriculture.
- Biotechnology
- Drought resistant crops (production)
- Development of indigenous crops
- Assisted reproduction –(farm animals)
- Transfer of technology to produce leather product
- Intellectual property rights on indigenous plants
- Agricultural research - domestic animal and wildlife animal health.

Specific areas of shared and co-operative research interest include:

- Research in traditional medicine and IKS
- Plant biotechnology,
- Biosciences, biology and health related issues (malaria, HIV/AIDS vaccine research.

- Strengthening of relations between Central Veterinary Laboratory and Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OVI) and the Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP)
- Veterinary research
- Soil science and soil erosion
- Land use management

Research and technology management issues include:

- Technology transfer including research and development of low cost equipment
- Management of the S&T system
- S&T policy formulation

SRI LANKA

(1) Technical programme entitled "Hands across Asia"

URUGUAY

(1) A Uruguayan Experts Directory in Agricultural and livestock related activities

VENEZUELA

(1) Food Security